

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

WATKINS, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Schlitz American Beer.

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Berkfield Filters.

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Cyrus Noble American Whiskies.

Serravallo's Tonic.

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Brizard & Roger's French Brandy.

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Factory: MASON'S LANE.

66, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

MONEY IN MANILA.

A Comparison with Hongkong.

The *Manila Times* says editorially:—The weekly share report published in Hongkong for the week ending April 18th should afford a striking object-lesson to residents and business men in Manila. It shows in plain figures, such as the simplest mind can grasp, the amazing financial development of the little island since its founding as a colony fifty-nine years ago, and tells clearer than words the wonderful story of its progress and prosperity. The record affords an inspiration for the future of Manila and should instill a confidence in its present. What Hongkong has done Manila can do—and outdo.

Here are some of the figures to which we refer:—

In the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, shares which were originally worth \$125 are now quoted on the market at \$695.

In Fire Insurance the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., whose shares originally had a value of \$250 with \$50 paid up, the shares are now quoted at \$340; and in the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., shares originally valued at \$100 with \$20 paid up are now quoted at \$61.

The Marine Insurance appear in a like healthy condition.

The shares of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., originally \$15 with \$15 paid up, are now standing at \$38.

In Lands, Hotels and Buildings the shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., value \$10 and paid up \$10, are now quoted at \$189; the shares of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., value \$50 and \$50 paid up, are now quoted at \$139; and the shares of the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., (Shanghai) originally \$100 value, and \$100 paid up, are now quoted at \$240.

The foregoing figures, while taken from the most successful among Hongkong investments, are yet legitimate.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the *Gazette, Townsville, Australia.*]
I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. WOODMAN. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Woodman. The remedy is sold by A. J. Deane, WATKINS Ltd., General Agents.

make us furnishing an indication of the golden opportunities which, as a rule, lie in Oriental investments. Manila is full of such promise, and presents almost a virgin field to the capitalist. We need up-to-date tramways; American banks; insurance companies; electric and telephone companies; mining companies; dock, wharf and godown companies; shipping companies; land and hotel companies; and American sugar, tobacco, hemp and lumber companies. Besides these, there are numerous smaller miscellaneous openings for American enterprise.

A telling instance of enormous profits made in Manila is the insurance companies' investments. It is calculated that within the last three years Manila has paid into the coffers of foreign insurance corporations some \$10,000,000 Mex. in fire insurance premiums, while the total fire-losses paid by these companies for the same period have not exceeded \$150,000. This one fact alone should afford an incentive to American enterprise and investment. In fact all kinds of insurance should prove profitable in Manila.

Meanwhile we are waiting. Congress holds us in the hollow of its hand. It behooves us to take such energetic measures as we lawfully can to promote peace and tranquillity, and open the way for favorable legislation. As for discord and disturbance—"that way madness lies." Only peace can usher in the era of prosperity.

Casey—"Did you hear about poor Flannery?" Cassidy—"Sure, the world." Casey—"Shure, the big stone hammer in the foundry dropped on the chest and killed him." Cassidy—"Well, O'm not surprised, for he always had a weak chest."

Stearns' Wine
is noted for its promptness of action. It imparts tone to the organs, re-establishes normal functions and arouses vigour and vitality. It strikes at the very root of ill-health by building up nutrition, whereby new tissues are formed to replace those diseased and destroyed. It improves the appetite, stimulates digestion and enables the system to obtain its full quota of strength and flesh from the food. It enriches the blood and tones up the nervous system. These are no random statements but definite certainties.

Therefore, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is justly denominated a powerful tonic and restorer. It is invaluable in all depressed, rundown and flaccid conditions. Most beneficial in consumption, loss of flesh and strength, general debility, nervousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, scrofula, chronic coughs, rheumatism, chronic neuritis, hysteria, eczema, etc. It is of great service in old age, the change of life in women, and for weak and puny children. Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	L.H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at.
Alderley	Despatch-vessel	1700	—	3000	Comdr. Seymour K. Brinkne	Japan
*Albatross	battleship, 1st class	12,000	18	13,500	Commander Walter Carey	Japan
Archon	ship	1000	6	1400	Captain J. Starin	Hongkong
Argonaut	cruiser, 2nd class	4200	10	5400	Captain H. Cherry	Shanghai
Banham	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	10	15,000	Captain F. H. Henderson	Japan
Bentley	gunboat, 1st class	3000	12	13,000	Lieut.-Com. F. M. Leake	Japan
Belmont	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300		Thoku
Belmont	cruiser, 1st class	710	6	1000		Fuchow
Cassidy	water tank and tug	12,000	14	21,000		Hongkong
Charley	cruiser, 2nd class	3000	—	3000	Master T. Passmore	Hongkong
Delapoe	cruiser, 1st class	5600	11	5600	Captain R. H. S. Stokes	Hongkong
Eudymion	cruiser, 1st class	7300	12	10,000	Captain W. A. Paget	Amoy
Esk	z.t. 3rd class coast defence	3600	8	700	Lieut.-Com. Godfrey	Shanghai
Esperanza	ship	1070	10	1400	Comdr. Barton	Hongkong
Exeter	torpedo boat destroyer	200	—	200	Fleet Reserve	Singapore
Exeter	cruiser, 3rd class	1580	12	3200	Comdr. J. Graham	Hongkong
Exeter	gunboat, 2nd class	450	4	300	Lt.-Com. G. B. Bosty-Townall	Hongkong
*Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,000	16	13,500	Captain W. A. Carter	Japan
Gothic	torpedo boat destroyer	275	—	275	Captain Lewis Wint	Wahing
Hamby	torpedo boat destroyer	275	—	275	Lieut.-Com. G. C. Hardy	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	1540	—	800	Comdr. H. J. Davison	Weihaiwei
Hunter	cruiser, 2nd class	3000	10	5000		Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	—	3000		Yangtze-Kiang
Kinsale	river gunboat	180	2	800		Hongkong
Kinsale	river gunboat	180	2	800		Swatow
Marino	ship	980	10	1400	Comdr. G. W. M. Plenderleath	Hongkong
Marino	battleship, 1st class	12,000	18	13,500	Captain W. G. White	Hongkong
Marino	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6300	Lt.-Com. C. P. Mansel	Hongkong
Marino	cruiser, 2nd class	1015	6	1400	Commander W. H. Nicholson	Shanghai
Marino	Surveying-vessel	3000	8	7000	Capt. Harry C. Reynolds	Shanghai
Marino	ship	980	10	1300	Lt.-Com. Morris H. Smyth	Hongkong
Marino	river gunboat	85	2	240	Com. D. St. A. Wake	Hongkong
Marino	ship	580	6	1400	Lieut.-Com. G. G. Webster	Amoy
Marino	river gunboat	85	2	240	Comdr. C. A. W. Hamilton	Hongkong
Marino	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Com. Murray Lockhart	Hongkong
Marino	gun-vessel, 2nd class	730	2	870	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Marino	torpedo boat destroyer	220	6	6300	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Marino	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11	9000	Captain F. G. Stopford	Nagasaki
Marino	receiving ship	4000	6	—	Commander Robinson	Hongkong
Marino	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. R. W. Dalgety	Shanghai
Marino	cruiser, 1st class	14,200	13	25,000	Captain Percy Smith, C.B.	Hongkong
Marino	coast defence gunboat	360	3	300	Temporarily employed surveying	Hongkong
Marino	ship	7730	10	1400	Comdr. Frank H. Leyton	Hongkong
Marino	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lieut.-Com. W. O. Lyns	On a cruise
Marino	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5800	Lt.-Com. C. Mackenzie, D.S.O.	Hongkong
Marino	coast defence ship, armoured	2750	4	1000	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Marino	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Com. Hugh Somerville	Hankow
Marino	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Com. Chilcott	Shanghai

* Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril A. G. Bridge, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

** Flag of Rear-Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, C.M.G.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Select and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

A RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA

By G. TAYLOR, I. M. Customs.

With Woodcuts

[Reprinted from the *China Review*.]

One of the Best Sketches of Formosa Life yet written.

Price ... \$1.00.

'China Mail' Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

VINOLIA SOAP Is Unsurpassed for the Complexion.

VINOLIA SOAP Keeps the Skin as Soft as Velvet.

VINOLIA SOAP Lasts well, and does not dry or irritate the most Sensitive Skin.

VINOLIA SOAP Is a Luxury for the Toilet.

VINOLIA CREAM, for Itching, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, etc.

VINOLIA POWDER, for Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, &c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

Guaranteed

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

CONDENSED MILK

TRADE MARK.



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Dealers.**

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BEDROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS and
CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-
PROOF FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS and
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS,
and HOUSEHOLD
REQUISITES.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

28 & 34, Queen's Road
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel and Post Office).

General -
Drapers -
and - - -
Outfitters

DRESSMAKING
A SPECIALITY.

All cutting executed by
an experienced
Dressmaker.

Parisienne and -
English Millinery

Always in stock. Orders
receive European
Supervision.

Just received

Large stock of White and
Colored Muslin Curtains;
also, White and Ecru Lace
Curtains.

Frilled Muslins by the yard, White,
with Colored Frills, quite new designs,
very effective.

**NEW MILLINERY,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.**

Telephone No. 155.



D. C. L. GIN,

OLD TOM and

DRY.

The Finest Loholun Gin on this
Market.

\$7 50 per dozen.

H. PRICE & CO.,

454 17, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Hogone* not cleared at Noon
this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 8:—
Goods per *Benhamand* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, May 9:—
Goods per *Pym* *Regent* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, May 10:—
Noon.—Auction of Steam Launch *Chao*
No. 11, at Yau-nai.

SUNDAY, May 12:—
Goods per *Lous* undelivered after Noon
on this date subject to rent and landing
charges.

Goods per *Kunghing* *Muen* not cleared
after this date subject to rent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Attention of Advertisers is drawn
to the latest hours for receiving
Advertisements and Corrections to Adver-
tisements:—
Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, should be
sent to this Office not later than 11 a.m. New
Advertisements should be sent in before
3 p.m.

BAIN & REID.

'CHINA MAIL' Office, Dec. 1900.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1841.

AERATED

WATERS

THE WATER used is THE PUR-
EST that can be obtained, and is
skillfully Filtered on the most scientific
principles.

THE MACHINERY employed is of
the latest design and most approved
type.

THE BEST AND MOST EXPEN-
SIVE INGREDIENTS only are used.

**GUARANTEEING
ABSOLUTE PURITY.**

ENGLISH EXPERTS

Manage our Factories and their practical
knowledge and constant supervision
enables us to produce waters of unri-
valled excellence and purity.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st May, at Tientsin, the wife of
W. W. Dickinson, of a Son.

At No. 42, Selegie Road, Singapore, on
27th April, the wife of S. M. M. M. M. M.
of Kuala Lumpur, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th April, at H. B. M. Con-
sulate, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church,
Shanghai, by the Rev. Fr. M. Kennedy,
S. J., JANE MAREL, second daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. William Quincey, of Shanghai, to
George J. L. L. L., second son of Mr. and
Mrs. George Netheron, of Kilburn,
London.

DEATH.

At South Dartmouth, Mass., U.S.A.,
on the 22nd March, from paralysis, George
HENRY WHEELER, of the Standard Oil
Company of New York.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 5.30 a.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Fire at Shanghai.

The Shanghai Silk Finture was burnt
out on the 30th ult., and the total damage
is now estimated at Tael 360,000.

Great Britain's Income.

Official returns for the past financial
year show that the figures are the largest
that have ever been known in revenue
records. The total revenue paid into the
Exchequer has risen from £130,394,684, a
year ago, to no less than £142,397,399.
This is an increase of £12,002,715. In
each of the four quarters of the past year
there was an increase, small in the second
quarter, but largest of all in the fourth,
when the bulk of the Income Tax was
paid. These increases were as follows:—

First Quarter (increase) ... £3,086,105
Second Quarter (increase) ... 1,311,638
Third Quarter (increase) ... 3,696,639
Fourth Quarter (increase) ... 4,618,913

A Lively Football Match.

The *Straits Times* of the 28th ult.
says:—On Sunday evening, a football
match was played on the Tanjong Pagar
ground between teams representing the
Straits National and the Hackney Carriage
Football Club. The Malays played very
roughly, and even went so far as to make
use of their fists as well as their feet. One
of the half-backs of the Straits National was
thus knocked down, and lay unconscious
for about half an hour through the effects
of a blow, received from one of his oppo-
nents. Those who were on the scene quickly
ran to the assistance of the unfortunate
half-back, and stopped the game, which
ended in a draw, each side scoring a goal.
Proceedings terminated in a warty and
general fight, during which the Malays
shouted "Burn! (egg. Kill!)" No deaths
are reported, however.

A Banking 'Adam and Eve.'

The London correspondent of the
Straits Times writes:—The preparations
for the Coronation pageant are in evidence
in all the principal streets, and seats on the
line of route of the procession are realising
from three to ten guineas each. In
Leicester Street the style of the decorations
is to take the form of a revival of the old
signs which distinguished the trading and
coffee houses and taverns for which the
street was once famous. The old sign over
No. 31, now occupied by the Hongkong
Bank, was 'Adam and Eve,' and some
curiosity is displayed as to how the general
managers will be cast for the respective
parts of Adam and Eve. One of them
would of course make an ideal Adam, but
one can hardly picture Sir R. B. K. K. K.
as a satisfactory Eve. Perhaps the Hebe
who provides at the bar in the alley hard
by might be induced to take part in a living
picture show of the Garden of Eden;
anyway the staff may be depended on to
rise equal to the demands of the occasion.

An Amusing Application.

A correspondent sends us the follow-
ing specimen of an application from a
Chinese 'boy'; needless to say, the letter
is excellently written:—

'Sir,—Being acknowledged that you are
going to search a butler to replace the posi-
tion of your Master'ship's company, I beg
most sincerely to enquire upon whether the
case is worthy to put into trustfulness or
not.

'If it is, may your Master'ship be so kind
as to extend me some favour that let me
come to take the position. And if in a
further detail your Master'ship should call
me to your high presence at any time,
Please order your own attending boy to
transfer me messages in accordance of which
any communication may be positively with-
in my reach.

'Hoping to be in a prosperous health,
I am, yours obediently.'

This is rather a new variant on Queen's
College English. We hope his Master'ship
had the message duly transferred to the
applicant.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

RECOMMENDATION OF A WELL-KNOWN
—CHICAGO FISHMAN.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy for almost all obstinate, con-
tracted coughs, with direct results. I pre-
scribe to children of all ages, and find it
recommends itself to all in need of seeking
relief from colds and coughs and bronchial
affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in
the hands of all for all mankind.—Mrs.
MARY R. MELTZER, M.D., Ph.D., Chi-
cago, Ill., U.S.A. For sale by All
Dealers; WATKINS & L., General Agents.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

It is not what you think, but the
kindness you do, that makes happiness.

Today, according to the Chinese
calendar, is known as *Li-hsin*, the beginning
of summer.

Advertising is an important aid to
success and is thoroughly appreciated by
most good managers.

The Shanghai municipality has issued
instructions to the public with regard to
rat and mice catching.

H.M.S. *Amphitrite* was commissioned
on 21st March by Capt. Chas. Winham,
C.V.O., for service on the China Station.

It's the instinct of the sheep who
follows its leader that makes us envy other
people and copy after them. The leader
envis.

One of the three eclipses of the sun
this year takes place to-morrow. It will
be a partial eclipse only and will be invis-
ible at Hongkong.

Mr. W. R. Spratt, senior writer at the
Royal Naval Depot, Portsmouth, has been
appointed senior writer in the Commodore's
Office at Hongkong.

It is notified in a *Gazette Extraordinary*
that dogs brought from Shanghai will not
be permitted to land in this Colony for
a period of six months from the 1st inst.

There were 291 European and 142
Chinese visitors to the City Hall Library,
and 59 European and 1,571 Chinese to the
Museum during the week ended 4th May.

Pollards' Lilliputians are doing well in
Winnipeg. Latest advices from Winnipeg
announce a huge success, and their return
trip to Hongkong may be anticipated with
intense delight by theatre goers in this
Colony.

The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.,
on arrival at Sydney, en route to the Cora-
tion was entertained at a banquet. In a
speech he said that New Zealand was pre-
pared to extend the olive branch in the
matter of joining the Commonwealth.

The 2nd Ceylon Contingent left on the
22nd ult. for South Africa, after inspection
by General Sir Hector Macdonald. General
Macdonald delivered a short speech in
which he advised the men to trust to their
officers and have confidence in them, and
not to rely too much on their own indi-
vidual intelligence.

The officers and crew of the cruiser
Orlando, which vessel took part in the
operations in North China, under the com-
mand of Admiral Sir E. Seymour, have ap-
plied for and obtained the permission of
the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth
to erect a memorial to their deceased com-
rades in the Victoria Park at Portsmouth.

The memorial will consist principally of
a large bell which was taken at the capture
of the *Taken* fort, and a sum of no less than
£150 has been subscribed by the officers
and ship's company of the vessel to defray
the expenses of its erection.

Safe of the 'Esmeralda.'

The steamer *Esmeralda*, which has
been on the Hongkong and Manila run for
twelve or thirteen years, has been sold by
the China and Manila S.S. Co. to Messrs.
Bradley and Co. We understand that the
Esmeralda will be placed on the Saigon
run by her new owners.

The 'Kailong' Case.

The captives of the crew of the *Kailong*,
over 40 in number, were charged, before
Mr. Hazell to-day, with having
obtained passages for 134 stowaways to
Cebu. Mr. Hays appeared for the owners
and Mr. Cris for one of the defendants.
The case was remanded for a week.

Free Trade in Cables.

A London telegram says:—The re-
port of the Inter-Departmental Cable Com-
munications Committee recommends con-
necting every important Colony with a
naval base in England by cables touching
only British and friendly or neutral ter-
ritory. The country's policy, it says,
should be free-trade in cables, and it re-
commends a cable either to Ceylon-Rodriguez,
Ceylon-Cocos-Keeling or Singapore-
Cocos-Keeling; also a Land Line connect-
ing the Straits and Borneo.

Capt. Percy Scott's 'Dotter.'

A Home paper says:—Captain Percy
Scott, C.B., whose 'dotter' has raised the
possible standard of naval gunnery to a
hitherto unexpected position, has, with
the consent of the Admiralty, sold the
patent to the United States Government.
There have been rumours to this effect for
some time, but now that the fact has been
confirmed by official papers issued by the
American Government, no doubt any
longer remains, and its significance can be
readily appreciated. The 'dotter' is a
simple mechanical contrivance by means
of which it is as hard to miss the target as
without the contrivance it is hard to hit it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English Cup.

The final for the Association Cup,
played at the Crystal Palace on the 19th
ult. between Southampton and Sheffield
United, resulted in a draw—one goal a.l.

Plague in Sydney.

A telegram dated the 21st ult. says:—
More plague cases have occurred in Sydney.
It has also spread to the wallabies in the
Zoo there, which has been closed in con-
sequence.

The Defence of Kowloon.

In the House of Commons on the 24th
March, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary for
War whether the question of fortifying the
hills in the new territory on the Kowloon
side of the colony of Hongkong had yet
been considered. Mr. Brodrick: This is
a question of defence on which I am not
prepared to satisfy the hon. member.

Shooting Match.

The return rifle match between the
Royal Engineers and the Range Staff was
fired at the Kowloon Range on Friday.
Each side had eight men, and the con-
ditions were seven shots at each of the 200,
300 and 600 yards ranges. The Range Staff
aggregated 471 points, an average of 58.87
per man, and won by 48 points, their op-
ponents totalling 623, an average of 77.87
per man. The Range Staff also won the
first match, the majority being 36 points.

Missions to Seamen.

Exclusive of legacies, the net receipts
of the Missions to Seamen Society for the
year 1901 were £1100 less than those of the
preceding year, but the legacies received
were £738 in excess of those received in
1900, thus reducing the total decrease to
about £400. Owing to the reductions of
staff at the beginning of the new century,
the expenditure of the General Fund in
1901 was reduced to £2423. As compared
with the last year of the old century, and
for the first time for several years, the
income, exclusive of legacies, exceeded the
reduced expenditure by £106.

A Happy Hunting Ground.

Two years ago, the Government of
Netherlands-India, for the sake of economy,
did away with the rewards of 30 guilders for
a tiger and 10 guilders for a panther—
hitherto offered for the destruction of
dangerous wild beasts. The result now is
that hardly any one takes the trouble to
hunt tigers and panthers. These beasts
have consequently increased and multi-
plied to an alarming extent. Tigers and
panthers show themselves now in inhabited
districts, even near villages where they not
only kill oxen, horses, and goats, but also
men engaged in field labour. Some of the
Residents have been obliged to apply for
money for the destruction of these beasts
of prey, and even to offer one hundred
guilders for every tiger killed. Other Re-
sidents are following suit. One district
officer had to pay money out of his own
pocket for the destruction of tigers.

Health of the Colony.

The plague returns for the week ended
3rd May show a mortality of 26 out of 28
cases reported. The total mortality up to
Saturday was 30 Chinese and 6 other Asi-
atics—45 in all out of 48 cases. Five more
cases all (Chinese) were reported during
the two days ended at noon yesterday. One
of these was found dead in a house in the
lowest portion of Pottinger Street; another
was found on the street in Ladder Street.
(In connection with this dumping of bodies,
two Chinese women and a coolie were con-
victed at the Magistracy yesterday, and
fined \$100 each.) The other cases came
from the first floors of Nos. 39 Wanchai
Road, 151 Third Street, and 494 Des Voeux
Road West. The cholera returns for the
week show a larger mortality than hitherto.
Out of 37 cases (comprising 4
Japanese, 32 Chinese and 1 European),
there were 32 deaths. Five of the cases
came from districts other than the City.
There was one Indian case of enteric, and 4
cases of small-pox (3 Chinese and 1 Ameri-
can). Three of the small-pox cases proved
fatal.

Death of Mr. J. G. Austin.

Much regret is felt at Barbados and
also in this country (says the *Standard*) at
the news of the sudden death, from aneur-
ism of the heart, of the Hon. J. G. Austin.
The deceased, who was in his
sixty-third year, had long been a familiar
figure in the Island, and commercially,
politically, and socially, was held in high
esteem. For some years he had been re-
turned unopposed as one of the representa-
tives of the city of Bridgetown in the
House of Assembly, and last year was pro-
moted to a seat at the Legislative Coun-
cil. His wide and practical mercantile
experience, added to the general knowl-
edge he possessed of the needs of the
Island, proved him to be a most useful
member of both these bodies. For a long
while, Mr. Austin had filled the Consulate
at Barbados for Sweden and Norway, and
to mark his recognition and appreciation of
his useful services in various ways, the
King of Sweden, some years ago, conferred
on him a special Order of his Kingdom.
Mr. Austin was the son of the late Mr. J.
Gardiner Austin, C.M.G., who was former-
ly Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, and
previously had filled other important ap-
pointments in the public service.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

News from the Philippines.

The U.S. naval bill includes two new
gunboats.

The fire brigade of Manila is being re-
organised.

Major Strong and May Yolo have re-
turned to New York.

A consignment of Japanese rickshaws has
arrived at Manila.

Judge Ide has returned to Manila.

During his absence in China and Japan, he
has drafted a new law providing for the
registration of land titles in the Philip-
pines.

Private Nathan Bellmeyer, Company
K, 25th U.S. Infantry, committed suicide
at Malabon, on the 30th ult.; by shooting
himself through the head with a revolver.
He came from Louisville, Ky.

Referring apparently to the craze
for court-martialling Army officers, the
Manila Times says:—If a man wants to do
any fighting in the Philippines now, says
the man in khaki, he will have to join the
constabulary. The President does not con-
trol that.

Private Robert Rideout, Company K,
25th Infantry, was drowned at Malabon,
about 5 p.m., on the 30th ult., while boat-
ing. Private Rideout was out in the bay,
and happened to be caught in a sudden
wind storm which capsized his boat. His
home was in Martinsburg, Maryland.

The 'Empress of India.'

The C.P.R. mail steamer *Empress of*
India left Yokohama for Vancouver on time
last Friday, all well on board.

'Bobs' on Barrack Life.

Lord Roberts has requested opinions
from various Commanding Officers as to the
means of making barrack life less irksome
and more in accordance with the improve-
ment made by the classes now furnishing
recruits.

Commercial Intelligence Bureau.

The Board of Trade publishes a list of
officers designated in the Colonies to un-
dertake the duties of receiving and answer-
ing commercial inquiries which may be ad-
dressed to them, either by the Commercial
Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade,
or by merchants and British traders who
may seek advice. In Hongkong it is the
Harbour Master, and in the Straits Settle-
ments, the Registrar of Imports and Ex-
ports, Singapore.

A Doctor Tempting Providence.

We are sorry to hear (says the *Straits*
Times of the 28th ult.) that Dr. Forrie has
had the misfortune to break his arm. Dr.
Forrie has a motor car. He was taking an
aiming therein when something went wrong
with the works, and the vehicle stopped.
The doctor was attempting to set the matter
right, when the car suddenly went on and
caught his arm, breaking it. The injury
was promptly attended to.

Band Performance.

The following programme of music will
be performed by the band of the 5th Infan-
try Hyderabad Contingent on the New
Parade Ground from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
on Wednesday next, the 7th inst.:—
March... With Flying Colours... Rolford
Valse... 'Hofball' Tanga... Fetras
Selection... 'The Tarsier'... Caryll
Gavotte... 'The First Kiss'... Schubert
Characteristic... 'The Darkies'... Turner
Piece... 'Jubilee'... Turner
Dance... 'At a Georgia Camp Meeting' Mills.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Ordnance Yard.

In the House of Commons on the 25th
March, Mr. Weir said: I beg to ask the Sec-
retary of State for War, in view of the fact
that the War Office class ordnance yards
and workshops in Great Britain and the
Colonies as military works, will he explain
why permission is granted to civilians to
view Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard and
Small Arms Manufactories, while permission
to view the Ordnance Yard at Hongkong is
refused. Mr. Brodrick: I have nothing to
add to the answers I have already given to
the hon. member. Mr. Weir: But this is
a totally different question. May I appeal
to the right hon. gentleman not to give me
evasive and shifty answers? Mr. Speaker:
Order! order!

The Weary Weir.

Mr. Weir has certainly not looked the
impatient faculty since his return from the
Far East, says the *L. and C. Express*. He
has been most assiduously plying ques-
tion after question in the House of Commons
to this or that Cabinet Minister. Most of
the queries have been of practical value,
but we must certainly defer to the time
of the Imperial Parliament being taken up
with such a question as Mr. Weir has down
in early day. He proposes to ask the
Secretary of State for the Colonies: 'In
view of the fact that pigs dying of disease
in the colony have taken any steps to
enforce the destruction by fire of the
carcasses of all pigs which are unfit for
human food? This would possibly be
proper material for a question in the Local
Legislative Council, but hardly seems of
the calibre to be asked at Westminster.'

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

COUNT MATSUGATA IN ENGLAND.

London, 3rd May, 1902.
Count Matsugata has been

THE CHOLERA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mortality Among U.S. Troops.

On the 30th April, there were 25 new cases of cholera in Manila and 22 deaths, including one American. On the 1st inst., there were 24 cases and 21 deaths, including a Spanish baby. On the 2nd inst., there were 25 cases and 23 deaths. Several Americans had contracted the disease, and two deaths were reported.

The Manila Times of the 3rd inst.

The cholera reported to have broken out among the members of the 8th U.S. Infantry at Santa Cruz, Pagsanjan and Mayaguez has been checked, but not without having wrought havoc among the members of the regiment, particularly in the ranks of Company "E."

Several cases were previously reported among the men, who were supposed to have contracted the disease on the coast, which caused them to leave the city of Manila to Santa Cruz, two of which proved fatal.

These two cases occurred, one on the 26th at Mayaguez. It is now learned from the most reliable sources that nine men of the 8th Infantry have died from the disease up to the present time. The situation is, however, encouraging, as there are no new cases reported from that section. It is believed that the spread of the disease has been checked, and that with proper care no more fatalities will occur in the command.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER Famine.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, 5th May, 1902.

SIR.—The community should be grateful for the message from Headquarters House assuring us that the Government are making arrangements for an increased water supply.

We do not see, however, any signs towards relieving the tremendous congestion in the neighbourhood of the three tanks on the Praya front, and, as a by-product, I would suggest the erection of an iron tank, about 12 feet square, by 4 feet in depth, and of iron or concrete construction columns. This tank should be at least 40 feet above level of ground, and should be connected by a cast-iron pipe to the underground main water-pipe.

A force pump to be placed on level of ground for pumping from the water tanks into this tank, whence the water will run to the main-pipe. By this means, the houses in the Praya, Des Vaux Road and Queen's Road Central would be able to obtain water from their own taps.

This, I say, would greatly reduce the congestion at the present tanks, as the residents in these three streets constitute the larger portion of those who now crowd to the tanks for water while the water is at the level of the higher levels to obtain a couple of buckets in much less time than hitherto.

The fire engine should be utilised to work the pump and a few hours daily should suffice to give a fair supply of water.

As the water supply is not to be turned on at a moment's notice from the fire-engines or from the hydrants, and this alone would command my plan to the Insurance Companies.

The whole cost would not amount to much, and the only item of importance is the running expenses, and that certainly will not be high.

If it is thought advisable, the tank might be placed on the roof of the Central Market, which roof, if altered, could have to be strengthened for this purpose.

What do your readers think of this?

ENGINE.

[Our correspondent does not send his name and address (as a guarantee of good faith), but as every suggestion regarding the water supply should be welcome at the present time, we publish his letter.—Ed., C.M.]

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, May 5.

SIR.—I read with much pleasure your "Editorial Comments" in Saturday evening's paper on the published list of market prices, and must say it is a sound article which ought to bring the authorities to their senses, and induce them to do something for the Europeans, who are and have been for a long time past, insulted when they go to the market to purchase articles of food, and are told by the impudent stallholders "if you no like go somewhere else."

Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to know if in any country in the world the people who are working under the flag of their nation are treated in the same manner as they are here by the European Chinese? I am given to understand that in Shanghai and other places in the East the Chinese set very differently to what they do in this lovely little island of Hongkong, where they seem to do as they like, and Britishers must even wait on their terms, more especially when the cooler classes take up all the foreigners with their cane baskets and fiddle. Now the question is—is it not quite time that the Government stepped in and looked a little more closely into affairs and did not allow stallholders and other idle rogues to be so treated and treated in the way that they are at the present time?

Would it not, as you suggest, be advisable to push the Government to make the stallholders and connoisseurs use English weights and measures and place English measures on the articles for sale, instead of their being allowed to rob the public by short weights, as is now the system?

HOUSEHOLD.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN VENICE.

U.S. Officers Imprisoned.

New York, April 29.—Admiral Crowell's Flag Lieutenant, John S. Dordridge, Captain of Marines Robert F. Wynne, and Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter, all of the Cruiser Chicago, were arrested and convicted for resisting arrest by the police in a cafe fight in Venice. Captain Wynne was sentenced to four months imprisonment and a Flag Lieutenant Dordridge and Surgeon Ledbetter to three months in addition to damages and cost of prosecution.

The Chicago is daily expecting to be relieved by the Illinois, with Admiral Crowsfield, who will relieve Admiral Crowell.

May 1.—The Secretary of State has appealed to Rome in behalf of the officers of the Chicago, including Captain Kress, now serving sentences. Italian papers urge that no clemency be shown them, and bitterly recall lynchings of Italians in America.

LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

London, April 4.

Imperial expansion is very much in the air at present, and foreign nations have not yet recovered from the astonishment with which they discovered that the unity of the multitude of the King's subjects was quite as remarkable as the multitude of the units. Naturally every other country is beginning to say, "Go to, let us also build us an empire, but we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth!" The means they propose to adopt are sometimes questionable.

The students of a large German college were told the other day that "It is the duty of every German residing in foreign countries to make his compatriots in such a way as to enforce their recognition as a special class of the community in question, and enable them to contribute to the economic advantage of their own country by political action in the land they have chosen for their home." This implies the exposition of a German public opinion as a distinct and recognisable factor in British communities. Such an individualisation of the German vote must either fall in line with some British party, in which case it is unnecessary, or it must traverse British opinion, in which case, as Stephenson said, "It will be bad for the coal." In the dark December of 1900, a section of the Germans in Adelaide enforced their recognition as a special class of the community with profane views. The result was scarcely to the economic advantage of their own country, for an immediate boycott followed, so drastic that the big German shops might as well not have troubled to take the shutters down, for no customer entered through-out the live long day. Some sort of an *amende* patched up the affair, but the lesson remains that a man should at least be civil to the country that makes his fortune.

Eight years ago, one of the magazines published an article to prove that there is not, and never was, such a thing as the Great Wall of China. We are perfectly certain of it now, but the same audacity that had the ephemeral scribbler to disbelieve its existence might fairly induce some one today to ask whether there is a Trans-Siberian Railway.

Granted that we have been told so by reputable authors, and that we have all seen reproductions of (alleged) photographs of scenes along it, this is not sufficient to convince an agnostic. He will argue that if there be a railway it must extend from somewhere to somewhere else, and it should have booking-offices or depots where information can be obtained. This is assuming that the line is meant for use, as the geography books declare it to be. I have before me a list of the seven sections completed last year, but for two trifling gaps, one of 200 and one of 1,300 miles, and the pamphlet promises that the whole affair will be in working order this year. It talks of a *train de luxe* to run from St. Petersburg to Peking in fourteen days, at a fare of something like £32. This sort of information was scattered broadcast at the Glasgow Exhibition last year, and an enquirer put some of it to the test this year. It was a surprise, even to one who never had suspected Russians of being business-like, to find himself utterly unable to learn the necessary particulars as to ways and means of making the journey. An appeal was even addressed to the Russian Consul-General, Baron Ungerer Sternberg, who replied very courteously, implicitly confessing that officially his ignorance of the matter was co-extensive with the wisdom of Solomon. He did not know whether the railway was open for passenger traffic. He knew nothing of the details. He had heard that there was at Tomsak a certain M. Solikhoff, Directeur General des Chemins de Fer Trans-Siberiens, who knew all these things. Officially, he thought it would be unwise for a family to attempt to use the railway, as they would probably find themselves stranded in Manchuria amid certain discomforts and possible dangers.

What can be said of the enterprise or commercial commonsense of a country like that? British merchants grumble sometimes most unjustly at our own Consuls, but what should we think if an enquirer in St. Petersburg could not be told even where to find information as to the Canadian Pacific Railway?

These Russians, who are well known to be the most highly civilised of European nations, (who said Tartars!) do not even supply their chief Consul in the metropolis of the world with such an indispensable item as the particulars demanded by a prospective traveller on the railway which has cost them something like £100,000,000. I fancy the reason behind their apparent neglect is that they do not want foreign tourists to travel at all in Siberia, lest these should spy out the way in which Russia is using the line herself as a military instrument for the spread of their empire, which increases its pernicious borders like an octopus on the whole some skin of the earth.

It is a sad story that comes to hand of the severity with which Lord Kitchener has been compelled to punish Colonial officers. We would rather the sinners had even been our own from the homeland than that men could have been found to stain the generous renown of the splendid loyalty of Australia at the empire's call. For the moment there must be some bitterness of heart among compatriots of those who have accepted and received the punishment, but this will pass away soon, and Australia will turn her indignation against the true culprits, the ones two who have disgraced the name of the Commonwealth, and will be assured that the penalty was just and necessary as certainly as we are assured that the criminals were far from representing the magnificent and soldierly contingents they dishonoured. Peace will soon be restored now, and in the task of guarding and guiding the reconstruction in South Africa, Australia will have a share to achieve when this incident, really trivial however large it may appear to loom, is forgotten.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

Denouncing the Army.

New York, April 28.—The Senate and House denounce the Army's Chief of Staff and the instructions they issued in the Samar campaign.

April 29.—A resolution was offered in the House asking if the Secretary of War authorized General Smith to issue his order in the Samar campaign.

Debate on the Philippines.

Washington, April 30.—During a debate on Philippine affairs the question was asked why the Administration did not summon Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders to testify. Senator Lodge, in making reply, intimated that the action of the Senate Philippine Committee in refusing to take such steps was due to the fact that the Committee is contemplating the sending out of a sub-committee to Manila to continue the investigations there after the adjournment of Congress. This will be contingent on the condition of the cholera at that time. The Senator vigorously denied that there was any disposition on the part of the Administration to suppress the news.

New York, April 30.—The Senate Committee, by party vote defeated the Democratic motion to summon Colonel Rogers, Aguinaldo and Mabini as witnesses.

Aguinaldo's Capture.

General MacArthur, in testifying before the Philippine Investigation Committee, assumed the responsibility for the deception practised in capturing Aguinaldo. Senator Patterson tried to show that the Luna messenger was a forger.

Submarine Accident.

An explosion occurred on the submarine torpedo boat *Fulton* while en route from New York to Washington. Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur, U. S. N., is among the five injured.

A Texas Tornado.

A severe tornado swept through Moxley, Texas, killing six persons and injuring fifty more. About \$50,000 property heavily.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill, extending the existing law indefinitely and applying it to the island possessions, has passed both houses.

Disastrous Fire Stamped.

A stampede of the girls in a Philadelphia factory, caused by a false fire alarm, resulted in seven deaths and many injured, three fatally.

Obituary.

The death is reported of Consul-General Osburn in London. Secretary J. O. Morton, and Sir John Russell, the actor.

Political Outlook in China.

On the 28th March, the Chinese correspondent of the *Standard* wrote: "In official circles in St. Petersburg, an increasingly serious view is taken of the insurrectionary movement in Southern China. The disturbance in this part of the Empire has for its end and direct object the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty; and the revolutionary flames, although hitherto subdued, have been fanned by the events of the last two years. Should the movement, strengthened by the defection of large numbers of Imperial troops, extend, as it threatens to do, to the Yangtze, and further, to the Province of Chihli, the Chinese Throne, it is thought, will undoubtedly be in greater danger than at any period since the Taiping Rebellion; and the whole of the Middle Kingdom will be convulsed. In these circumstances Russian politicians say that it is fortunate for that country that it holds Manchuria in a firm grip, and that the right bank of the Amur is now fully protected against all possible dangers."

Sad Accident at a Moharrum Procession.

Calcutta, April 22.—An unfortunate accident occurred at Bangalore, yesterday, during the Moharrum procession. Whilst a native lad was pouring kerosene from a tin over a torch the oil ignited and the tin exploded. Five persons were injured, and three died; one of them is not expected to live.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Peace Prospects.

London, April 19.—Generally a hopeful feeling prevails of the issue of the peace negotiations, although one view which is held is that the Boers are procrastinating and hoping for better terms when we are nearer the Convention. It is believed that General De Wet and Ex-President Steyn are the chief obstacles to agreement. It is stated that Messrs. Burger and Smuts have left England for the Cape, their husbands having called on their return.

April 21.—A *Standard* telegram from Pretoria says there is reason to believe that a tentative agreement, affording the basis of peace, has reached the Burgers, who have been summoned to meet it different "re-arrangement" has been promised for the actual dates of the various meetings.

Rumoured Trouble in China.

April 20.—There are vague rumours among the populace at Peking, that trouble is imminent between the Imperial and Foreign troops, and as a precaution the Commanders of the Legation Guards have met to preconcert plans, but when we are nearer that anything will really happen.

The U.S.A. to Rule the Seas.

A representative of the New York firm of Morgan, who has criticised the Transatlantic cable, says that it is not based on an accurate comprehension of the facts. Industry, he pointed out, is not most effective where wages are lowest, but where they are high.

Fatal Fire at Hackney.

A serious fire broke out at Hackney, last night. Two flames obtained an overwhelming power, rendering it impossible for the fire brigade to approach. Seven charred corpses were found.

On Fire on the Ohio.

April 21.—The largest passenger steamer on the Ohio River, the *City of Richmond*, caught fire at a lonely spot, and was rapidly enveloped in flames. There were 150 passengers on board, and the boats were launched, but seventy persons perished.

Mounted Infantry Attached to Regulars.

The War Office has declined to largely increase the Mounted Infantry attached to the Regulars. At least one company in every home battalion will be trained.

Spion Kop.

Sir Charles Warren writes to the papers that some of the most important of the Spion Kop documents are still withheld, and that without those those published give a totally incorrect view, and are injurious to his reputation. He trusts the Government will publish the complete documents immediately. Meanwhile he refrains from a further statement at present.

Rioting in Belgium and Sweden.

April 19.—Belgium advised state that the Civic Guard at Louvain forced the mob, who were pelting the public with bolts and stones, and killed five and wounded twelve. At Bruges, the Police charged the mob with weapons, wounding two.

Fresh Complication in the Near East.

A serious question has arisen in the Near East owing to Russia and Serbia pressing strongly for the conservation of M. Firmiri, who has long been the Serbian Bishop of Asub, but not consecrated owing to the vehement opposition of the Bulgarians. The Sultan recently partially assented to the conservation, but has now ordered him to leave the country. This decision has caused much bitterness in Serbia and Bulgaria. The Russian support of M. Firmiri is not clear and has evoked much comment.

Russia's New Minister of the Interior.

April 18.—The reactionary M. de Plahve, (prominent in the resignation of Finland, has been appointed Russian Minister of the Interior, indicating the repression of the agitators.

The Troubles of a Nimrod.

Peking, April 18.—Lieutenant Hogg, Royal Scots, charged with cultivating opium, was killed by a tiger while hunting. The tiger was shot by a Chinese hunter, but the tiger was not killed.

Starvation on the South Arabian Coast.

Bombay, April 21.—A *Times* of India correspondent, writing from Malakka, states that the depression at the Hadramut ports continues. The high tariff imposed by Janadur Aweith is still in force, and the over a million people in the region are starving. Complaints to the Government seem to have no effect.

Entertainment.

BARNES' 20th CENTURY ENTERTAINERS AND BIOGRAPH COMPANY

HAVE ARRIVED BY THE S.S. "ROSETTA MARU" AND WILL PORTIPLY OPEN ON THURSDAY, 8th MAY, AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

WITH THE FOLLOWING TALENTED ARTISTS: Miss ROSA BARNES, American Queen of Illustrated Song; Mr. HARRY GRAY, Laughing Recitator and Character Comedian; Miss MALVINA MOORE, Character Dancer; Mr. EXCELSIOR, Rag Time Comedian; Miss AGNES FREED, the Californian Nightingale; DON FRANCIS, the Musical Team; Madame WEISS, the Chinese General; Miss MARIE BARTON, the Piquette Subterfuge; and Mr. JOE SOMERS, Solo Pianist and Musical Director.

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SHOWING ALL THE LATEST STIRRING SCENES FROM SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE WAR.

USUAL PRICES. BOX PLAN AT ROBINSON CO., LD.

Hongkong, May 5, 1902.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The Industrial Outlook.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on the 16th April.—Dr. Arthur von Rothemann, Councillor of Legation, and Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking during the siege of the Legations, read an interesting paper on China, the other day, at an Industrial and Commercial Club in Vienna. As he has lived nearly twenty years in China, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the country, his views, and especially those on "the Yellow danger," are worth recording at some length. In his opinion, the theory that European industry is menaced by a "Yellow danger" is based on an accurate comprehension of the facts. Industry, he pointed out, is not most effective where wages are lowest, but where they are high.

Moreover, experience shows that the European artisan outstrips his Chinese competitor in the production of the silk and cotton spinning and weaving industries which were started in China, when the Treaty of Shimonoseki had made the import of machinery possible. The competition of the Chinese is not to be feared. The raw material rose in price, the demand for native products decreased, and the quality soon showed signs of falling. Nor did wages remain long at their low level, but rose considerably. For instance, in the cotton-spinning industry the rate was quadrupled. Piece-work has not yet been introduced in Chinese factories, and Herr von Rothemann expressed his conviction that in this matter the Chinese would not be able to give a very long time, to competition with European labour. When, if ever, they do attain the same level of efficiency, wages by that time will also have been quadrupled. Again, the inferior quality of certain raw materials in China is an obstacle to successful competition. The smelting of furnaces of Han-yang produce steel and iron from local ore, but coal has to be imported from Japan, as that found in the country is useless. The coalfields of Northern China, which are, perhaps, the greatest in the world, are of no practical value, as they possess no railway connection with the coast. In the sugar industry, it is actually found profitable to export the raw sugar to Hongkong, to refine it there, and then to re-import it into Northern China, at a profit of about 100 per cent. and a double freight have to borne, in addition to the cost of refining.

But the greatest impediment against which Chinese industry has to struggle is misgovernment. The system of administrative, police, and judicial farming out the internal taxes, all successful industrial undertakings are exposed to official "squeeze" and extortions of every kind. It is asked whether the introduction of thoroughgoing internal reforms, and the removal of all other impediments to trade and industry, would result in the trade of European countries with China being driven out of the field by the development of native industries.

It is only necessary, Herr von Rothemann said, to turn one's eyes to Japan. That country possesses all that China lacks: railways, excellent harbours, coal, and an intelligent and energetic population, as well as modern institutions of every kind. Yet, in spite of all this the European import trade to Japan has not fallen off, but is, on the contrary, still increasing. In fine, the lecturer considered that "the Yellow danger" need cause no anxiety, and he concluded his paper by saying to persons who discuss what shall be done when the sun has cooled down and perpetual winter reigns on the earth, "Economic development," he said, "like natural changes, proceeds very slowly, and our patient anticipation will keep pace with the new conditions."

Herr von Rothemann then gave some hints as to the articles which Austria might successfully export to China, and he specially mentioned beer, wine, mineral waters, sugar, canned goods, ironware, needles, paper, etc. As regards the goods required by Europeans living in the country, he specified clothes, furniture, and articles of every kind. He would gradually make their way among the wealthier Chinese as well.

Herr von Rothemann mentioned in this connection that he had discovered in a Chinese Palace, when billeting a number of sailors in it during the siege, a room furnished throughout in European style, and he anticipated that the Chinese would eventually prefer the superior comfort of Western furniture to their own costly but stiff Chinese articles. He thought that the demand for a better class of goods was increasing. For some years past the import of inferior cotton goods has fallen off, and that of woollen cloth has increased. Several European articles, such as lamps, clocks, mirrors, and glassware, will in future be much more extensively than they are at present.

The introduction of railways will increase the demand, not so much by cheapening freight, as by bringing larger sections of the native population in contact with European settlements, and by thus making them acquainted with Western comforts and luxuries.

SECOND EDITION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF INDIA, BURMA, Siam, THE MALAY PENINSULA, CAMBODIA, ANNAM, THIBET, COREA AND JAPAN.

Entrusted to the Society of the Missionaries of the East.

(Translated by EDWARD HARRIS PARKER and Reprinted from "THE CHINA REVIEW.")

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The Industrial Outlook.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on the 16th April.—Dr. Arthur von Rothemann, Councillor of Legation, and Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking during the siege of the Legations, read an interesting paper on China, the other day, at an Industrial and Commercial Club in Vienna. As he has lived nearly twenty years in China, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the country, his views, and especially those on "the Yellow danger," are worth recording at some length. In his opinion, the theory that European industry is menaced by a "Yellow danger" is based on an accurate comprehension of the facts. Industry, he pointed out, is not most effective where wages are lowest, but where they are high.

Moreover, experience shows that the European artisan outstrips his Chinese competitor in the production of the silk and cotton spinning and weaving industries which were started in China, when the Treaty of Shimonoseki had made the import of machinery possible. The competition of the Chinese is not to be feared. The raw material rose in price, the demand for native products decreased, and the quality soon showed signs of falling. Nor did wages remain long at their low level, but rose considerably. For instance, in the cotton-spinning industry the rate was quadrupled. Piece-work has not yet been introduced in Chinese factories, and Herr von Rothemann expressed his conviction that in this matter the Chinese would not be able to give a very long time, to competition with European labour. When, if ever, they do attain the same level of efficiency, wages by that time will also have been quadrupled. Again, the inferior quality of certain raw materials in China is an obstacle to successful competition. The smelting of furnaces of Han-yang produce steel and iron from local ore, but coal has to be imported from Japan, as that found in the country is useless. The coalfields of Northern China, which are, perhaps, the greatest in the world, are of no practical value, as they possess no railway connection with the coast. In the sugar industry, it is actually found profitable to export the raw sugar to Hongkong, to refine it there, and then to re-import it into Northern China, at a profit of about 100 per cent. and a double freight have to borne, in addition to the cost of refining.

But the greatest impediment against which Chinese industry has to struggle is misgovernment. The system of administrative, police, and judicial farming out the internal taxes, all successful industrial undertakings are exposed to official "squeeze" and extortions of every kind. It is asked whether the introduction of thoroughgoing internal reforms, and the removal of all other impediments to trade and industry, would result in the trade of European countries with China being driven out of the field by the development of native industries.

It is only necessary, Herr von Rothemann said, to turn one's eyes to Japan. That country possesses all that China lacks: railways, excellent harbours, coal, and an intelligent and energetic population, as well as modern institutions of every kind. Yet, in spite of all this the European import trade to Japan has not fallen off, but is, on the contrary, still increasing. In fine, the lecturer considered that "the Yellow danger" need cause no anxiety, and he concluded his paper by saying to persons who discuss what shall be done when the sun has cooled down and perpetual winter reigns on the earth, "Economic development," he said, "like natural changes, proceeds very slowly, and our patient anticipation will keep pace with the new conditions."

Herr von Rothemann then gave some hints as to the articles which Austria might successfully export to China, and he specially mentioned beer, wine, mineral waters, sugar, canned goods, ironware, needles, paper, etc. As regards the goods required by Europeans living in the country, he specified clothes, furniture, and articles of every kind. He would gradually make their way among the wealthier Chinese as well.

Herr von Rothemann mentioned in this connection that he had discovered in a Chinese Palace, when billeting a number of sailors in it during the siege, a room furnished throughout in European style, and he anticipated that the Chinese would eventually prefer the superior comfort of Western furniture to their own costly but stiff Chinese articles. He thought that the demand for a better class of goods was increasing. For some years past the import of inferior cotton goods has fallen off, and that of woollen cloth has increased. Several European articles, such as lamps, clocks, mirrors, and glassware, will in future be much more extensively than they are at present.

The introduction of railways will increase the demand, not so much by cheapening freight, as by bringing larger sections of the native population in contact with European settlements, and by thus making them acquainted with Western comforts and luxuries.

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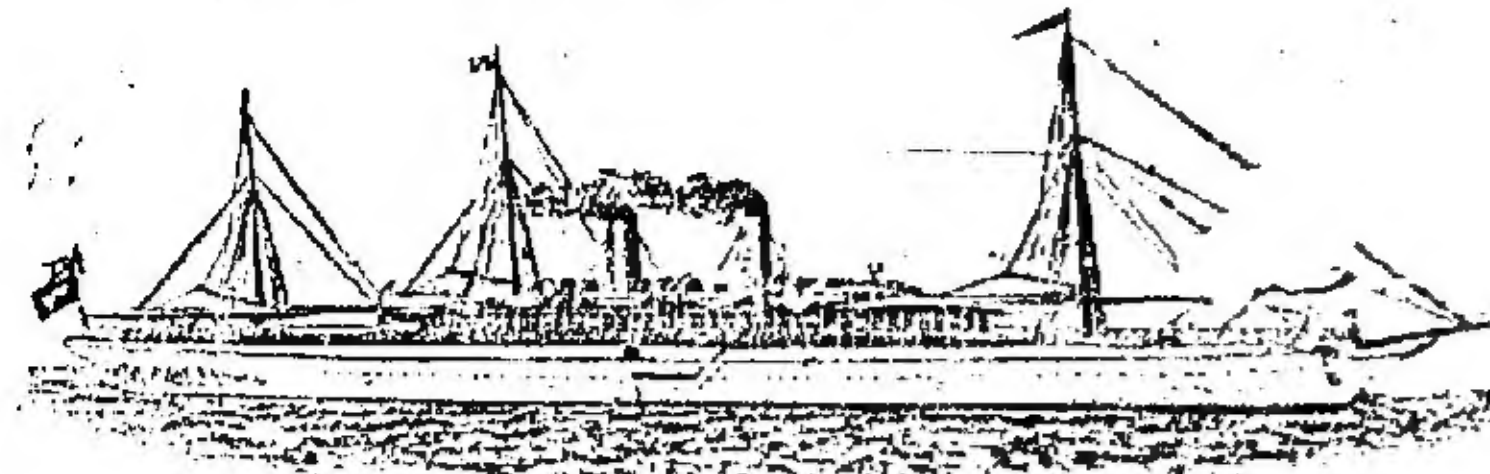
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